

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE DIXIE RANGER



The Cover

Blood and Slaughter Mountains,
From Dockery Gap,
Chattahoochee National Forest

THE DIXIE RANGER

U.S. FOREST SERVICE, SOUTHEASTERN REGION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JOSEPH C. KIRCHER, REGIONAL FORESTER

Volume 2

July 1936

Number 7

FARM FORESTRY IN EUROPE

(From an article by C.L. Forsling for the Farmers'
Federation News, Asheville, N.C.)

Because Europeans have recognized, from years of experience, the value of forestry both as a source of income and as a means of obtaining at comparatively little cost or effort materials needed for farm work, a study of their methods brings many useful lessons to Americans.

With a total land area less than the State of Texas and a population density of 345 per square mile, as compared with 41 per square mile in the United States, Germany is forced to the utmost economy in land use. In spite of the pressing demand for food, we find only 46 percent of the land in cultivated crops, 16 percent in meadow and pasture, and 27 percent in forest. About one-fifth of the total forest area is on small farms. In communities where forests are scarce, farmers share in cooperative forests, so that they too may have material for current use and a producing woodlot as a savings bank for emergencies.

One Swedish farmer visited managed his woodlot so efficiently that he was able to finance the cost of material for a new home from the sale of his forest products, after

using all inferior wood for fuel and small construction.

Utilization is so close that twigs, small branches and even stumps are burned in especially designed stoves built to conserve all the heat produced. Forest litter is frequently used as fertilizer, a practice which should not be followed in America except to a limited extent on low flat land where there is no danger of erosion.

All of the older nations of the earth have faced the realities of conservation of natural resources which we in this country are beginning to face today. Europe took a course which has placed her on an economic basis of conservation and profitable utilization. China followed practices which have brought famine, flood and near bankruptcy of her farm and forest resources. Which road will America follow?

- - - - -

JOYCE KILMER MEMORIAL FOREST
TO BE DEDICATED JULY 30

The poet who loved trees and who wrote the loveliest lines ever written to them is to have established in honor of his memory a magnificent virgin forest. Four thousand acres of giant hemlocks, poplars and other varieties of trees, the finest forest of its type in eastern America, will stand hereafter for all time as a living memorial to Joyce Kilmer, the author of "Trees".

Far back in the mountains of western North Carolina in the Nantahala National Forest, the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest will be officially dedicated on July 30, the 18th anniversary of the day on which Sergeant Joyce Kilmer was killed in action in France. The dedication program is being arranged by Paul A. Williams of New York, Chairman of the Kilmer Memorial Committee, and an official of the Bozeman Bulger Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The Bozeman Bulger post introduced the resolution adopted by the annual encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at Louisville in 1934, requesting the government to create a memorial of this type.

The area selected for the Kilmer Memorial Forest constitutes the entire watershed of Little Santeetlah Creek in Graham County, North Carolina, a few miles from Robbinsville. The ring of the woodman's axe will never be heard among these mighty trees, - for the government has ruled that the Kilmer Memorial Forest shall remain as a natural area and a wildlife sanctuary, available to the public for enjoyment of its natural and inspirational values.

A Forest Service road will lead from Robbinsville to a parking space just within the bounds of the memorial forest. A foot trail leaves the park-

ing space and leads over a mountain rise that looks out into 'a range of mountains and then drops down into the heart of the big timber in the glade that has heretofore been known as Poplar Cove because of its grove of giant poplars, many of them more than 20 feet in circumference and rising to a height of more than 125 feet. There, on July 30, on a natural stone boulder at the foot of a towering hemlock, a bronze plaque will be placed with Joyce Kilmer's name and a brief inscription. Words are not needed in this forest of trees for the man who loved them enough to write:

" I think that I shall never see
A poem as lovely as a tree."

" TWENTY YEARS OF SLASH PINE"

The above title heads a most comprehensive article on slash pine written by Wilbur R. Mattoon, State and Private Forestry Division of the Washington Office, for the June issue of the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY. This paper is of particular interest to the South. The author covers two decades of all phases of the history of Slash pine and traces the development of the species from 1916, when it was practically unknown, to its present important position in forest management in its native region and its possibilities for extension elsewhere.

The earliest silvicultural investigation of second-growth slash pine was made by Mr. Mattoon in the spring of 1916 while on a three-months' field trip originally undertaken to study second-growth longleaf pine from North Carolina south to Florida and west to southeastern Texas. In Hardeeville, S. C., a different

pine was found that was identified as the slash pine. During the rest of the trip, growth and yield studies, including measurements, were made in equal amounts on second-growth long-leaf and second-growth slash pines. As the trip progressed favorable points were noted for making later observations and measurements in more detail. The town of Homerville, Georgia was marked on the field map as the "center of gravity of slash pine." A more intensive study was made at a few selected points in southeastern Georgia and northeastern Florida.

In the fall of 1916, 70 pounds of slash pine seed were collected for the Forest Service for the purpose of extending the study of the adaptability of slash for reforesting southern cut-over lands. The seed was widely distributed for purposes of test sowings in nurseries. The recipients included the Georgia Forest School of the University of Georgia, then the only forest school in the South, and foresters or nurserymen in several foreign countries, including France and Japan.

At the time Mr. Mattoon began his study in 1916, he was so impressed by the possibilities of slash pine for the South that he pictured the "Southern pine planter," by saying that if he had capital with which to acquire a few thousand acres of second-growth slash and work it carefully by eliminating fires and applying conservative chipping, he would eventually be in a position to "sit on the front porch dressed in white duck and smoke long cigars for the rest of his life." His early predictions for the future of slash pine seem to have been fulfilled. The Superior Pine Products Company at Fargo, Georgia now has holdings of 204,000 acres and the Timber Products Company near Waycross

has 60,000 acres, the operations on which are based primarily upon slash pine managed for naval stores production.

There is also shown in Mr. Mattoon's article a splendid illustration of ten-year-old slash pine on the 10,000 acres forest of the Southern Railway System in Dorchester County, South Carolina. These trees, whose total age from seed is 11 years, have attained a height of 30 to 35 feet with a diameter of 6 to 9 inches. Mr. Mattoon makes the following observation concerning slash pine: "The South with its millions of acres of land too poor to be of agricultural value for a half century at least, is gradually giving attention to the economic question of putting its unused lands to their most profitable use. In this connection slash pine stands out as a tree of very high commercial value."

STATE AND PRIVATE FOREST LAND PROBLEMS

A two-day conference, dealing with State and private forest land problems, was held in the Regional Office July 8 and 9. Six States were represented as follows:

Alabama--Page S. Bunker, State Forester; Florida-- Harry Lee Baker, State Forester, and C. H. Coulter, Assistant State Forester; Georgia-- Elmer E. Dyal, State Forester, and Jack Thurmond, ECW Director; North Carolina-- J. S. Holmes, State Forester, and W. K. Beichler, Assistant Chief of Fire Control; South Carolina-- W. C. Hammerle, Assistant State Forester; Tennessee-- James O Hazard, State Forester, and C. I. Peterson, Assistant State Forester.

The meeting was presided over by Joseph C. Kircher, Regional Forester; and W. R. Hine, acting for C. F. Evans. Those participating from the Regional Office were H.J. Eberly, P.H. Gerrard, J.W.K. Holliday, D. R. Brewster, A. W. Hartman, and B. M. Graham. The Washington Office was represented by A. B. Hastings and Lewis E. Staley.

The purpose of the meeting was the discussion of forest problems of mutual interest to the State Foresters and members of the Regional Office in charge of State and private forest work. One of the most important problems is the revision of cost and area data on which the Clarke-McNary Section 2 fire control money is distributed among the States. The Clarke-McNary fire control work, on which the Federal Government, the States, and private landowners cooperate in the protection of forest lands from fire, has been carried on since 1924 when the Clarke-McNary Law was passed. The funds are distributed among the States primarily on the basis of the cost of protection determined from figures compiled by the State Foresters on the area of forest land needing protection and the funds necessary to protect that forest area according to an established standard. Because of differences in the systems of protection and varying stages in the development of protection in the several States, and for other reasons, it is necessary to correlate the estimates for the Region. In this way, each State may be assured of its fair share of any moneys appropriated. This year's revision marks the third effort to prepare such figures and problems are therefore simpler than in preceding years.

While no funds have as yet been made available by Congress for the purchase of State forest lands,

the members of the Service and the State Foresters are hopeful there will be an appropriation or allocation this purpose. A plan setting forth the procedure for the distribution of any such funds was agreed upon by the State Foresters.

The new program calling for assistance to private landowners in cooperation with the several State Forestry Departments was explained to the State Foresters. There followed considerable discussion of the policies and procedure for handling this work. The general opinion was that this work bids fair to become one of the most important projects of the United States Forest Service for this Region.

Emergency Conservation Work on State and private forest lands was also among the subjects discussed at length during the conference.

-- W. R. Hine.

RECREATIONAL PLANNERS' CONFERENCE
AT ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The first conference of Recreational Planners to be held in this Region convened on June 15 at Asheville. Those present included Mr. Taylor and Mr. Bennett from the Washington office; Messrs. Kramer, Pidgeon, Riebold, DeFord Smith, Bowers and Barbour from the Regional office; the Recreational Planners from the Pisgah, Nantahala, Cherokee, Sumter, Florida and Alabama Forests; the Tennessee and North Carolina State Foresters and Assistants; and two representatives of the State Forester of South Carolina. Road superintendents from the above-mentioned National Forests also attended some of the sessions. The conference coincided with the date of the annual Asheville Rhododendron

Festival, and the city was in gala attire.

Papers were presented on a wide variety of recreational topics and were followed by spirited discussions lasting far into the night.

The afternoon of June 16 the members of the conference made a trip to Craggy Gardens where the pink rhododendron was in gorgeous bloom. Time was taken out Wednesday to view the parade, and root for the Forest Service float, which incidentally won first prize in its division.

As a grand finale, Thursday was devoted to a tour of the Pisgah Division, inspecting recreational development and ending with an especially delicious meal at Pisgah Inn.

The conference was even more of a success than had been anticipated and helped to solve many recreational problems. A report, including all the papers in full or by excerpts and the findings of the committees, will soon be issued.

-- Wm. R. Barbour
Regional Office.

PROGRESS REPORTED IN FIGHT ON DUTCH ELM DISEASE.

Even though Europe may have given up hope of saving its elms from the Dutch elm disease, America need not despair of saving its trees, is the opinion of Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture. He says that the American elm's chances for surviving the infection are better than fifty-fifty, if men and facilities are

available to continue the intensive eradication campaign by the department now under way.

The opinion is based on the results of this year's scouting. In the first three weeks of June, 1,437 scouts found 607 trees in which the disease has been confirmed by laboratory test. In the same period last year 200 scouts found 443 such trees. With seven times as many scouts in the field, an increase of less than half in the number of diseased trees affords good ground for believing that the campaign will first stop the spread of the Dutch elm disease in this country and finally stamp it out entirely.

The only practical way to fight Dutch elm disease, according to Mr. Strong, is to destroy every sickly elm in the area where the disease occurs.

The "Daily Contact" Region 9 - recently quoted from Jack Coevering's "Woods and Waters" column in the Detroit Free Press the following article describing how balloons were aiding in the control of the Dutch elm disease: "The Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories of Stamford, Connecticut, are releasing 5,000 small balloons, each one tagged and containing a blank which the finder is asked to fill in and return. The purpose of this experiment is to find out the direction of air current and how far the European Elm bark beetle, which are carriers of Dutch elm disease, may be expected to scatter. These beetles have actually been taken in airplane traps at a height of a half mile above the earth. It is argued that if the beetles are caught up by air current and carried at this height, there is no knowing how far they may go and carry with them the dread disease which is threatening our American Elm. By means of the balloons, the drift of the upper air current may be determined, and perhaps some clue found as to where outbreaks of Dutch Elm disease may be next expected."

NAVAL STORES REDUCTION PROGRAM

On June 20 Assistant Regional Foresters Evans and Shaw were called to Washington to discuss with members of the Chief's office and the AAA, the project which had been developed by the American Turpentine Farmers Association for a reduction in the Naval Stores output, the outlook for which was practically 600,000 barrels of turpentine and the accompanying rosin. This production appeared to be 100,000 barrels of turpentine and other products above the average. Prospects were that in spite of an unfavorable early season the output would be in excess of demand. A crop reduction program was worked out in cooperation with the AAA and leaders of the naval stores industry.

The Secretary of Agriculture approved this program on July 3. At the request of the AAA the work is being administered by the Forest Service, the Division of State and Private Forestry being directly responsible. Clinton G. Smith, with B. M. Lufburrow assisting, will organize the work under Assistant Regional Forester Evans. They have attended meetings of turpentine producers and processors and factors at Valdosta, Savannah, Jacksonville and Pensacola during the period July 8-11, inclusive.

Some 14,000 leaflets have been mailed, together with supplementary information. In the field the work is being headed by three District Supervisors. Joseph Yencso, Theisen Building, Pensacola, Florida; T.N. Busch, Federal Building, Room 27, Jacksonville, Florida; and John M. Tinker, 417 Realty Building, Savannah, Georgia. These men will be in their offices after July 15. On July 15 and 16 training camps will be held at Olustee and Niceville, Florida. At these meetings a force of about 50 inspectors and checkers

will be trained.

Other offices of the Region have generously contributed their time and personnel in the initiation of this project which required quick action, since provisions of the instructions state that chipping must cease July 15 and cups must be removed from the faces by August 1. The work sheets must be filed with the Regional Forester on or before August 10. The turpentine operators who wish to participate in the benefits may remove twenty-five percent of their faces from production. They will be paid 4¢ per face for 66-inch faces or less and 2-1/2¢ per face for faces more than 66 inches high. Naturally, the Forest Service will require that the faces to be retired be in solid blocks.

--C. G. Smith,
Regional Office

NATIONAL

Hundreds of articles appear each year in the newspapers and magazines of the Southwest extolling the beauties and values of the forests, without anything in them to indicate that they are National Forests and not just forests, with a small "f". In many localities, and in the case of many such articles, forests and National Forests are considered synonymous. However, there is a difference, and it is decidedly to our advantage to have a writer say National Forest when he is discussing land within a National Forest Boundary. A forest is an indiscriminate collection of trees: A National Forest is an area owned by the people and perpetually regulated so as to bring out all of its many values and uses and it will always be open for use by the people. Large sums of money are being spent to bring this about. Good roads, control of fires, and insects, campgrounds, and all of

the other advantages of the National Forests do not just happen. There are definite plans, direction, and motive power behind the National Forests.

What can we do to bring about a greater use of the words National Forest? One thing we can do is to use the term more frequently ourselves. Always insert the word National unless it would be plainly absurd to do so. See that reporters do the same thing. In writing letters to outside parties work in the term. See that every photograph that goes out is plainly marked that it was taken on some particular National Forest. (R-3 Bulletin, June 30, 1936.)

PROCLAMATION CONSOLIDATES NATIONAL FOREST UNITS

Louisiana-- President Roosevelt has signed a proclamation combining the four national forest divisions in the State of Louisiana into one administrative unit.

The divisions consolidated are the Evangeline, Catahoula, Kisatchie, and Vernon; situated in Grant, Winn, Natchitoches, Rapides, and Vernon parishes. Headquarters of the enlarged National Forest are in Alexandria, Louisiana.

The gross area of the Forest will be 946,000 acres. About 500,000 acres have already been acquired by federal purchase with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission.

Mississippi--Three new national forests, the DeSoto, the Holly Springs, and the Bienville, have been established in Mississippi by proclamation of President Roosevelt.

The DeSoto National Forest, named in honor of the discoverer of the Mississippi river, was formed by consolidation of the Leaf River and the Chickasaway National Forest Purchase units in southern Mississippi. The Bienville National Forest, located near the center, and the Holly Springs, in the northern part of the state, were formed from previously established purchase units of the same name.

The new DeSoto National Forest will have a gross area of about 800,000 acres.

Alabama-- The Alabama National Forest, one of the older national forests in the South, is enlarged and its name changed to Black Warrior National Forest by a proclamation signed by President Roosevelt.

The name Black Warrior is taken from the Black Warrior river, part of the watershed of which is in this forest. It also memorializes "Black Warrior", whose Indian name was Tuscaloosa, a chief of fame in the early history of the State. Black Warrior National Forest as enlarged will contain about 560,000 acres in the northern part of the State.

CHURCH PUBLICATION SPONSORS EROSION WORK

The July issue of the EPWORTH HIGHROAD, a publication of the General Board of Christian Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, carried a two-page article, mostly illustrations, on erosion control by black locusts in the Tennessee Valley. The article is entitled "The Patriotism of the Christian Requires Him to Make Better His Country for Those Who Come After". It carries an acknowledgment to the American Forests Magazine.

FLORIDA ESTABLISHES RAHABILITATION CAMP FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS

The Florida Road Department recently leased eleven acres of land on the Ocala National Forest from the United States Forest Service on which it is expected to establish a camp for recently discharged prisoners to be employed on road work. The route of the road contemplated is through the Ocala National Forest, entering at some point on the southern boundary and running in a northerly direction past beautiful Lake George and numerous other small lakes throughout the territory, finally to leave the Forest toward Rodman, Florida. The project was authorized by the State Legislature in 1935, and is designated as Road No. 261.

The purpose is to provide a means of rehabilitation for discharged prisoners. They will go to the camp to live and will be given jobs on this road work with pay to enable them to gain a foot hold and reestablish themselves as useful members of society. Under the present system prisoners are discharged from the State prison, given \$5.00, a suit of clothes, and are turned loose to compete in the already overcrowded labor market. They soon find themselves stranded, in most cases, no work to do and with a prison record behind them as references.

In addition to its Social Service aspect, the road building plan will provide added accommodations to automobile travel to reach the free recreational facilities on the Ocala.

CCC EDUCATIONAL COURSES

The Regional plan for Vocational Education in the CCC camps that is being carried on by the Forest Service personnel, shows a steady increase in the number of enrollees attending and in the hours spent by them in educational classes.

The supervision of this activity has been placed on the shoulders of some regular members of the Forest Staffs, in addition to their other duties.

Educational staff men are showing a decided interest in putting this campaign over to the camp Forest Service personnel and they in turn are giving willingly and cheerfully of their time. The men in the field have done a good job under serious handicaps in a short space of time; and with all this interest as a background and every one mentally alert to the possibilities along this line, there will be only one result - success in putting it across.

The following Educational Courses have been issued by the Regional Office and are now in use on the forests:

- " Care, Use and Sharpening of Axes".
- "Care, Operations and Use of Motor Trucks".
- " Map Reading."
- " Scaling Timber."
- " Identification of Forest Trees of the South."
- " Foremanship." - All edited by R. J. Riebold, Training Assistant;
- " Care and Use of the Compass." - By H. W. Rainey, and R. J. Riebold
- " Basic Principles of Truck Trail Location," by T. S. Stribling and J. B. Cartwright, of the Nantahala National Forest.

One of the forest supervisors has made the following comment:

" These outlines have been found to be simple, practical and adapted to the abilities of both the instructors and pupils. They are also in accord with the limited amount of time available for educational work and the lack of reference material which precludes the giving and studying of assignments and the inclusion of complex theories and technicalities."

EBEN B. BETHEL

The death of Eben B. Bethel, Forest Guard on the Ouachita National Forest, was a shock to the entire community and to the Forest Service. Mr. Bethel was murdered on June 2 in line of duty while investigating a fire on the Cold Springs District. Adell Allen, confessed slayer, is in the Sebastian County Jail at Ft. Smith awaiting trial.

The success in apprehending the slayer of Mr. Bethel is due to the full cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Arkansas State Rangers, the Sheriff and the prosecuting attorney of Scott County, Arkansas. These men aided the Forest Service in making a complete investigation of the murder, with the result that the defendant was quickly apprehended and confessed his guilt.

Mr. Bethel was 46 years old. He is survived by his wife, three sons, who are between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two, his father and two brothers. Mr. Bethel's funeral was held on June 4 at Cauthron and was largely attended. The Supervisor and nine Forest officers acted as pallbearers.

Eben Bethel had worked in a temporary capacity on the Ouachita since 1923 and was placed under appointment in 1933. His duties were assisting the district ranger as fire and administrative guard. He was one of the local people and knew practically every one on the district and his contacts were of immense value to the Forest Service. His unfortunate death is deeply regretted and he will be greatly missed on the Ouachita.

-- A. L. Nelson,
Forest Supervisor.

A PICTURE IS WORTH TEN THOUSAND WORDS

Fred Mellen, patrolman at Waterman Station, who is better than the ordinary photographer, has made up a set of enlargements showing some of the depredations of the public in our southern California mountains. The set he is now using under a 24" x 26" plate glass where he issues camp fire permits on the front porch of the station, consists of the following:

1. A picture of a garbage can overflowing with papers and small paper cartons. A note says " Put papers in stoves",
2. Photograph of very much initialed " Camp Fires Prohibited Here" sign Underneath is a note, "Don't mutilate signs".
3. In a large alder tree on which one can read plainly the initials, etc. The note beneath reads, " Dying from knife wounds".
4. This one shows plainly the names of various hikers. The note, "Don't carve trees", is a fitting title.

Nearly every person who secures a camp fire permit studies the pictures closely and remarks about them. I plan

on using more of these pictures on the district and think they will have a good effect on the public.

We are trying our best to educate the Boy Scouts in this section, as we find a great deal of trouble is due to them, and I think that this method is going to be a great help in securing their cooperation, as they appear to take great interest in pictures. The Scout Masters are falling in line and rendering their assistance in putting our problems over to the boys. Undoubtedly we are going to get their whole hearted cooperation if we go about it in the right way.

-- Durham
California Ranger.

FOREST SERVICE FLOAT
WINS FIRST PRIZE

The Forest Service Float, prepared by the Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests, took first prize in the Industrial Division of the Annual Rhododendron Festival Floral Parade at Asheville during the recent festivities. This float was built on the big Walter truck and the heavy equipment trailer. The theme was a camping scene beside a natural waterfall. A girl and a boy rode on the float, toasting marshmallows over an open fire. The waterfall poured over a large rock into a natural pool surrounded by ferns and other water-loving plants. The float was profusely decorated with blooming rhododendron and laurel, supplemented by spruce, pine and other conifers.

The silver loving cup has been placed on display at the Pisgah National Forest Headquarters, with the cup which the Forest Service won last year.

Camp F-5 Unicoi, Tennessee, came through with a number of prize winning exhibits at the "Fifty Years of Progress Exposition" held at Johnson City, Tennessee, on May 30, 1936. These exhibits depicted various phases of work being done at that camp. One of the floats showed the desolation and poverty caused by fire. Another truck showed abundance and prosperity with live trees. Another truck showed a telephone scene with a sign stating the number of miles of line constructed by the Unicoi camp.

-- J. Herbert Stone,
Forest Supervisor.

PUBLIC REACTIONS TO THE
CCC EXHIBIT AT DALLAS

According to Ranger Martin Syverson, in charge of the Forest Service CCC Exhibit at the Texas Centennial, the public is favorably impressed by the presence of enrollees in the CCC Building to explain exhibits and answer general questions.

At least 50 percent of the visitors are surprised that there are CCC camps outside the continental limits of the United States. (One section of the diorama shows Puerto Rico enrollees building a road in the Caribbean National Forest.)

Thirty percent of the visitors want to know the methods followed in combatting a forest fire.

Twenty-five percent ask specific questions about the field work of a CCC camp.

Five percent are surprised that pine seed comes from pine cones.

On June 16 at 6 p.m. one person out of every twenty-eight entering the Centennial grounds that day had visited the CCC forestry exhibit.



Ranger Martin L. Syverson and G. A. Hammon, Jr. Forester, Sam Houston National Forest, in charge of the CCC exhibit at the Texas Centennial



Recreational Planners at Bent Creek Camp, Pisgah National Forest.

GERALD D. COOK HEADS
PRIVATE FORESTRY DIVISION

To encourage the practice of forestry on privately owned lands in the United States, the Forest Service has established a Division of Private Forestry, and Chief Forester F. A. Silcox has appointed Gerald D. Cook head of the Division. Mr. Cook has had wide experience in both forestry and wood utilization.

The division is one of a group under direction of Earl W. Tinker, former regional forester in the North Central Region, who now heads the division of State and Private Forestry in the Forest Service. Mr. Cook's duties will include studies toward the establishment of public and private permanent-yield forests, and the operation of timberlands on a more stable business basis. His division will maintain contacts to encourage better forest practice for rehabilitation of private timberlands and maintenance of their productivity.

THE FISH GET A HANDBOOK

I have just noticed the receipt from Washington of a nice new handbook known as the Fish Stream Improvement Handbook.

In spite of the rather general opinion that the less you do to a trout stream the better it is, this attractive new handbook will be a welcome addition to our library of such volumes.

Our production of handbooks must be kept to normal, and I suggest the early publication of the following:

Scientific Rearrangement of Bird Nests in the Forest Handbook.

Application of Meteorological Principles to the Production of Rain Handbook.

Alleviation of Chigger Bite Handbook.

The Use of Cuss Words in Forestry Handbook.

Assembling, Listing and Indexing Handbooks Handbook.

---- W. N. Sloan

A TRIBUTE
TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR STUART

(From the address by Associate Chief Sherman, at the dedication of the Stuart Nursery, Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana, June 17, 1936.)

I can think of no better way to honor the memory of an outstanding forester than to name a forest tree nursery for him. I can think of no better way to honor the memory of Robert Young Stuart than by giving his name to this particular nursery-- the largest in the South, and one of the largest in the world. For Major Stuart, as Chief of the United States Forest Service, was particularly interested in the expansion of forestry in the South, and in the reforestation phase of our national forest conservation program.

Creation of this nursery on the Kisatchie National Forest was decided upon before his untimely passing; it is a fruition of his desire; the sturdy growth from a seed of his planting.***

Through six years, Major Stuart, as Chief of the Forest Service, went through one of the most important phases of governmental forestry. It was a crucial period yet a period

that caused few headlines in the papers.- Glory, fame -- these things were forgotten in his steady, incredibly difficult fight for an expansion of forest conservation throughout a country that badly needed strong leadership to save its vanishing resources. The job that Major Stuart took over as head of the Forest Service needed, cried for, a man of exactly his calibre. Strong, sure, unhurried, unflustered, -- and hard-headed in matters he knew to be right - he kept the Forest Service moving forward, strengthening its position, spreading more valuable information, moving toward that time he must have felt was coming when national attention and national interest would center as never before upon the Forest Service's function for the good of the nation. It is to the end of everlasting Justice that he lived to see our national policy embrace conservation as one of its major programs, in strong, liberal support of the principles he had labored to uphold.

His name lives on; his work lives on; his spirit is far from forgotten among the men of the Forest Service who worked with him, fought beside him, trekked the wilderness with him. Without being too fanciful, I think we may consider that each of the millions of trees which will grow from the seedlings produced in the Stuart Nursery will bear some part of his indomitable spirit.***

Less than a month after the inauguration of President Roosevelt, the Unemployment Relief Act opened the way for carrying out the President's plan for organizing the Civilian Conservation Corps. New and heavy responsibilities were at once placed on the Forest Service and on Major Stuart. These greatly increased as the general recovery program took shape, through allotments of twenty millions dollars, for the resumption and tremendous

acceleration of land acquisition for national forest purposes and of forty million dollars for construction and improvement work on the national forest themselves. Major Stuart responded with joyful eagerness to the heavy demands, for this was, in a manner of speaking, the fruition of all he had been working for in the years he served as Chief Forester.

Nowhere was this accelerated program put into more widespread effect than in the South. Realizing the great natural advantages possessed by the southern states for profitable timber growing, and of the combination of situations which had greatly retarded progress in this line, much of Major Stuart's attention was directed to this section of the country. The Stuart Nursery has played and is still playing a tremendous role in the program of rehabilitation, thus carrying through one of Robert Stuart's most cherished projects.

Prior to 1934, the entire eastern half of the nation was classed as one National Forest region. With the tremendous upswing of development work it was decided that the time had come to create a separate Southern Region, with headquarters in Atlanta. From that time on the national forest areas in the Southern Region have grown extensively under plans already carefully laid out during Major Stuart's period as Chief Forester through an acquisition program which has greatly added, not only to the extent of the existing southern National Forests, but has brought about the creation of many new national forest purchase units.

I think we must all be familiar with the conditions which brought about the necessity for such expansion of forest areas under government administration, because, in regions like the South, forest resources are part of the major pattern woven into economic

life. Certainly in the matter of southern pine we touch the basic industry which supports a tremendous share of the population of the South.

But the story in the South, just as it has been in the once-magnificently forested north woodlands, has, in the past, been one of unwise wholesale cutting, and the aftermath -- fire, which stalked unchecked through those areas skinned of their values. ***

The Forest Service sees, as Major Stuart saw, the need for rehabilitation of such forest areas, for development of stable, continuous production from our forest lands. Through Federal forest extension, and through cooperation with the States and with private owners it is endeavoring to change the picture from a "cut-out-and-get-out" system to one of sustained production and of sustained and stable industries and communities. Devasted lands approved for purchase as nuclei of future national forests and many acres of them incorporated into existing National Forests, have become reservoirs of labor-demand which have supplied thousands of men with healthful, non-competitive employment. This is laying groundwork for the rehabilitation of these areas so that in the future they may play their part in protecting the watersheds, thereby saving untold millions of dollars in damage by floods and erosion; in providing once more a source of income from forest products and forest industry; and in greatly expanding facilities for wholesome, outdoor recreation for the people of cities, towns and villages.

The story is told that early in 1933 one of President Roosevelt's advisors came to Major Stuart and asked him if, within a few weeks, the Forest Service could put some hundreds of thousands of men to work on useful projects in the country's forests. Perhaps Bob Stuart swallowed a little,

but he answered simple, "Yes".

"But a hundred thousand men is a lot of men", the advisor said. "Maybe you don't realize what a large order that is."

"You don't know the Forest Service", was Bob Stuart's answer.

It might be added that he didn't know Bob Stuart.***

We of the Forest Service like to consider our jobs as being more important than the men who hold them. Others will carry on as we drop out of the picture. This is necessary, for we are working for the future. Major Robert Young Stuart held this viewpoint strongly; thus it is more than fitting that this nursery, which is growing young trees for future production of timber for sawlogs, pulpwood and naval stores, should bear his name. The work he started continues; the trees we plant grow, bear seed, which in time produce the species. It is up to the people of the nation today, and to the future generations as well, to consider themselves as having accepted the stewardship of the forests -- with definite obligations to take care of them while they live -- and to pass on their ever productive heritage to future generations.

CCC SAFETY POSTERS

Have you seen the new ECW bulletin-board safety posters that the Washington Office is broadcasting in all the regions to make each CCC boy more thoughtful of his own and his buddy's safety? They are small but they have a punch and the Southern Region, thinks they'll do a lot to help cut down the accident ratio.

- - - -

HARVESTING TIMBER IN OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

Kenneth Coleman in the Regional Office Mail Room was enrolled as a student in the Marketing class of the University Evening School the past year. When Kenneth had to prepare a term paper for his class, he chose the above subject. The paper is interesting because of its thorough preparation and because it clearly indicates that Kenneth is interested in the work he is doing. Part of the paper is as follows:

"Though few people know it, the United States Government is the largest timber producer in the United States. Through its National forests it achieves this foremost rank in one of the major industries of the country. In the Southern Region of the United States Forest Service, eleven states and Puerto Rico, there are twelve national forests. The regional office is in Atlanta, and Joseph C. Kircher is the Regional Forester."

One of the major objectives of the Forest Service is to grow merchantable timber for the market. It grows its timber on what is known as a sustained yield basis; that is, there is always a crop of growing timber left standing.

In the government forests is practiced what is known as selective logging. Only mature trees, trees that have ceased to grow at a profitable rate, are cut. Thus two savings are effected--no tree is cut that has not obtained its maximum value, and a crop that will mature a few years later as well as bear seed for future crops is left. The communities in and near national forests thus have a permanent woodland industry instead of the "cut out and get out" type that has devastated so many

acres of our southern woodlands and left them valueless and exposed to water and wind erosion. To insure that only mature trees are cut, every tree to be cut is marked on the log and on the stump. The forestry officials thus have a double check; a legitimate log and a legitimate stump.

Now for the next sale point: improving and safeguarding the next crop. Selective logging and timber stand improvement are to a certain extent one and the same operation. When the larger trees are removed, the younger trees are given more room and grow at a more rapid rate. In the method of cutting the trees and getting the logs out of the woods the Forest Service is careful to see that the operator does as little damage as possible to the timber which is left standing.

Then too there is the question of the disposition of the tops, limbs, etc. If these are left where they fall, they create a great fire hazard. Some of the tops may be cut into cross ties or sold as pulpwood if there are any pulp mills in the vicinity. Otherwise the hardwood tops and limbs are lopped and scattered over the ground; the softwood ones are piled and burned.

And finally the last principle: providing an opportunity for a profit on the part of the purchaser. In fixing the "fair price", the forestry officials take into consideration all the points in connection with the harvesting of the timber; accessibility to the market, method of transportation to be used, type of operation necessary, etc. Though a bond is often required of the purchaser, he does not have to pay for the entire purchase at one time. The timber is paid for in advance installments of two month periods as it is cut. The purchaser is therefore able to save

much of the expense of financing that would be necessary if all the money had to be paid at one time.

It seems that from an economic and sociological standpoint the timber marketing methods of the United States Forest Service are the best that have been developed as yet. This does not mean, however, that the Forest Service can rest on its oars. It is not; through its experiment stations, as well as its regular forests, it is constantly improving its methods of harvesting timber as well as its methods of growing timber.

THE TREE THAT OWNS ITSELF

A lover of trees was Judge W. H. Jackson, at one time Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court. A stately and symmetrical white-oak tree, that crowned the crest of a hill overlooking his plantation, was his favorite. Weekly the venerable lawyer climbed the hill to rest and ponder under its shade. At his death in 1820, because of the "great love that I bear this tree and the great desire that I have for its protection at all times," he bequeathed the land it stood upon to the tree itself.

Recorded 116 years ago in the civil courts at Athens, Georgia, this deed is still on file, and the 350-year-old tree that owns itself is lovingly cared for by the community. A tablet has been placed on the tree announcing that the tree holds title to the land on which it stands because a man once loved it, and each year the tree receives the homage of admiring pilgrims.

-- George H. Dacy in the Mentor.
(Reprinted in Readers Digest)

It does not matter how able a man is, how thoroughly he knows his job, or how hard he works, he cannot be a first-class leader unless he rubs people the right way.

-- Clipped.

" One of these Georgia boys sure is dumb cause he went up town and saw a funeral pass so to be polite he asked someone who had died and the frenchman answered " je ne sais pas". After walking for sevveral more blocks he passed a church where a wedding was going on and he asked who was getting married and another frenchman answered " je ne sais pas". The Georgia boy said that couldn't be possible because " Johnny Saypa" was being burried about four blocks away"

(Clipped from the WIG-WAG, CCC publication, Thibodaux, La.)

- - - - -

FOREST NEWS

KISATCHIE:- The principal event of interest in June was the dedication on the 17th of the Stuart Memorial located at the Stuart Nursery, which was attended by a crowd of several hundred people. The welcoming address was delivered by Major V. V. Lamkin of Alexandria, who with Supervisor Bryan acted as master of ceremonies. Short talks were also made by Colonel Harold Marr, Commanding Officer of District E., Civilian Conservation Corps, Mr. V. H. Sonderger, State Forester, and Regional Forester, Joseph C. Kircher. The dedicatory address was delivered by Mr. E. A. Sherman, Associate Chief of the United States Forest Service.

At the completion of the program many of the visitors took advantage of the offer to be shown the complete plant at the nursery by the guides that were available. The nursery was a beautiful sight on the afternoon of the dedication. Everything was spotless. A display of pine cones, seeds, planting tools, trees wrapped for shipping etc., had been laid out near the office, new direction signs had been erected on the road leading into the nursery and a portal constructed at the entrance.

A timber and planting survey school was held at Camp F-4 near Leesville on the 12th and 13th of June. This school was attended by the Forest Supervisor and the Assistant, the rangers and assistant rangers, and all the junior foresters on the Kisatchie. Instructions were given in the various phases of reforestation work.

A meeting was held in Bogalusa, Louisiana, of the American Society of Foresters, Gulf States Division on the 6th and 7th of June. This meeting

was attended by a number of the Forest Service personnel. The interesting feature of the meeting was the tour through the plant of the Great Southern Paper Company.

A preliminary survey has been started on the Kisatchie to be used in the preparation of a grazing management plan by Junior Range Examiner Kenneth J. Lane, of the Regional Office.

-- Phillip H. Bryan
Forest Supervisor.

SUMMER

Ranger David on the Long Cane has inaugurated project teaching at Camp Bradley. Among the projects studied to date are Graves Mountain, Georgia, with its interesting geological formations, the Fruitland Nursery in Augusta, and the famed Indian mounds near Augusta, Georgia.

Parsons Mountain Lookout Tower on the Long Cane has been the main attraction on the Piedmont units for visitors and tourists on Sundays. A recreational area and camp ground are being planned for this mountain.

All CCC Camps on the Wambaw and Croatan Districts are reporting bumper vegetable crops in spite of exceedingly dry weather during most of the summer. These gardens are maintained by agriculture classes which are supervised by project superintendents and foremen of the various camps.

The gardening class at Maysville Camp, under the direction of Project

Superintendent Layne has been supplying the Officers' Mess table with freash vegetables all summer. They are now planning a big feast of melons grown on their three-acre melon patch.

-- H. M. SEARS,
Forest Supervisor

FLORIDA

Sand Pine is now being operated profitably by private individuals on the Choctawatchee National Forest for use as pulpwood in the manufacture of kraft paper. Early in the spring of this year a woods operator living near the Choctaw-hatchee Forest made a small purchase of Sand Pine on the Forest as an experiment, and hauled it 75 miles to Panama City to a paper mill. Careful accounts of the cost of the stumpage, labor, and transportation expenses were kept and balanced against the amount of money received for the pine at the mill. The result showed a profit.

Two sales are now being cut out at the rate of about four cords per saw per day. In all there are about twenty saws at work.

Inquiry has been made to the ranger concerning the possibility of the sale of sand pine over pulpwood size as saw logs. These will be cut into material for interior finish such as beaded ceiling, etc.

An interesting side light to the pulpwood sales on the Choctaw-hatchee is the fact that one operator's camp, consisting of eight or ten houses, is constructed entirely of paper except the framing and the floors. The framing consists of one

by three inch stops or edgings from a local sawmill and the floors of slabs. The remainder of the house, the roof, sides and doors are made of heavy kraft paper. These houses are cheaply and quickly erected and are easy to dispose of when moving camp. The tenants report that they are much cooler than wood structures of similar size.

Mr. A. D. Taylor, Forest Service Consulting Engineer, and President of the American Society of Landscape Architects, visited the Ocala last month. He expressed himself as being highly pleased with the picnic shelter and registration booth at the Juniper Springs Recreational Area. He stated they were two of the finest examples of rustic architecture constructed by the Forest Service to date. He seemed pleased with the Juniper Springs development as a whole. It is hoped to have mill house, mill wheel and bath house completed at the Juniper Springs recreational area by the end of July.

Mr. Taylor, accompanied by Messrs. Albert, Reinsmith, Martineau, and Howard, checked over the proposed recreational development at the Olustee Guard Station, Osceola Lodge, and Moss Landing on Ocean Pond.

At a recent meeting of the Marion County Junior Chamber of Commerce, Ranger McCullough was re-elected President for the coming year.

At Camp F-1 there are four students of forestry from the University of Georgia working on the Experimental Forest, a branch of the Southern Forest Experiment Station. The Experimental Forest and the boys themselves will both benefit from the summer's work.

The Ocala Girls Scout Troop, consisting of approximately thirty girls, spent a week at the Sweetwater Administration Camp Site.

Nearly 130 members of the Four-H Club are holding their annual encampment at Camp McQuarrie on Crooked Lake.

Cutting on the Montague Sale in Gum Swamp broke all records for the month of June with a cut of 790,060 board feet of high grade cypress and pine sawtimber. A timber sale report and revised appraisal was made up for 300 M of cypress and pine sawtimber in "Bear Bay".

Two cone drying sheds are being constructed at the Seed Extractory on the Osceola for storing and drying pine cones prior to extraction. These sheds will prevent the cones from rotting, will cut down the time required for extraction, and seed which will dry early and fall from the cones will not be blown away and lost.

A group of 75 Boy Scouts, Future Farmers of America, and their leaders, who are spending several weeks at the Forestry Training Camp conducted by the Florida Forest Service at Camp O'Leno, were the guests of Ranger Howard for a series of "show me" trips through the Forest during the month of June. The Olustee Fire Tower, the Seed Extractory, Camp F-1, Osceola Lodge, and 17 Mile Camp Pole Tower were all spots of particular interest. Driving down the Sanderson road caused considerable comment on the differences in the protected woods of the Government land and the burned-over woods of private lands. One of the boys remarked that the fence was like a line separating the living from the dead.

There was recently published in one of the local papers an article dealing with the activity of Camp F-12. This camp, which is located in what is probably one of the

most isolated places conceivable, is becoming known throughout the district for its excellent morale. The camp activities of this colored company center about its religious services. These services, which started out as weekly "preachins", have been expanded to include a safety meeting and a program of entertainment conducted by one of the various vocational classes, in addition to the sermon. In this work the enrollees are assisted by the supervisory personnel, but the entire program is carried out by the men themselves. It is necessary to actually attend one of these meetings to get an idea of the enthusiasm which they build up in the colored men.

This company has for some time been broadcasting weekly musical programs over Station WTAL, Tallahassee, Florida.

-- Frank A. Albert
Forest Supervisor

NANTAHALA

The Joyce Kilmer Memorial area on Little Santeetlah Creek has been made more accessible by the construction of three miles of new road and the improvement of five additional miles.

The stone tower being built on Wayah Bald will be dedicated to our former Supervisor, John B. Byrne, whose death in 1934 was deeply felt by all who knew him. The old wooden tower has been torn down.

The Forest Contributions Study being made of Macon County, N. C., was completed according to schedule

on July 3. Junior Forester W. R. Smith, with his knack of getting things done, completed the report, made out a leave slip, had it approved, was married at noon to Miss Annie Dee Leatherman (who has been employed in this office as stenographer) and left on a trip up the Shenandoah Valley to Washington, D. C.

Nantahala has enjoyed relatively cool weather compared to reports we have had from other Forests. May we extend our sympathy?

A big trailer grapefruit truck covered with tarpaulin rolled into Van Hook Glade recently and 28 Boy Scouts from Haines City, Florida, climbed out. They spent one week camping at this spot and hiked to nearby points of interest. They were enthusiastic about our mountains. The Scout Master expressed his intentions of returning with his family. Some of last year's visitors had carried back an account of Van Hook Glade and vicinity that prompted the trip.

The highest bid ever received on this Forest has just been accepted for the yellow poplar on Dog Branch. The poplar was advertised at \$10.00 per M and was bid in at \$11.00 per M. It will be used for veneer.

-- W. R. Paddock
Forest Supervisor

OUACHITA

Company 747, CCC. located at Eagleton, on the Mena District celebrated its third anniversary on May 26, 1936, with a banquet. It had as guests Forest workers on this District, including Arthur L. Nelson, Supervisor of the Ouachita National Forest, and a number of Mena business

men who gathered to express best wishes for continued good camp.

A sale of ties was recently made to Mr. Will Payne of Cauthron. Mr. Payne is a buyer for the Santa Fe Railroad Company and informs us that a pine tie now brings the same price as white-oak. If the market continues at its present rate there should be a good sale for this class of material.

Latest report from our turkey custodian at Winding Stair Tower is that about 30 young turkeys are in evidence and some of the hens are still nesting.

At present public relations work is very closely coordinated with fire investigation. We contact from 10 to 25 or more people every time a fire is investigated and we firmly believe that even if the guilty party is not apprehended, dividends are earned by making the local people fire conscious and thus preventing the occurrence of more fires.

The Lookout at Allen's Peak Tower for the past five or six years reports that up until about one year ago he had less than 100 registered visitors. During the past year some 600 registered and a couple of weeks ago more visitors (not CCC men) registered in one day than during a five year period before the road was built to the tower.

-- A. L. Nelson
Forest Supervisor.

THE LOOKOUT

Regional Forester Kircher made a trip to the Cherokee National Forest and to Knoxville, Tennessee on July 6 and 7.

Associate Regional Forester Stabler attended the naval stores meetings at Valdosta, and Savannah, Georgia, on July 8 and 9, returning to Atlanta on July 10.

Mr. Jay Ward of the AAA, Washington, D. C. was in Atlanta on July 13 to discuss the naval stores crop reduction program with members of the Regional Office. Mr. Ward attended the meeting of producers held at Valdosta, Savannah, Jacksonville and Pensacola last week.

Assistant Regional Forester Shaw, and E. F. Mynatt, Regional Law Officer, recently made a trip to the Ocala National Forest in connection with game management and law enforcement.

Assistant Regional Forester Brooks spent several days on the Alabama during the first part of July.

Sam R. Broadbent of the Regional Office is on special detail in Washington.

Assistant Regional Forester Shaw and E. A. Schilling, of Timber Management, spent several days on the Pisgah National Forest in July.

Assistant Regional Foresters Evans and Shaw spent several days in Washington the latter part of June.

Among the recent visitors from the Washington Office were: E. C. Pierce, F. Schroder, A. B. Hastings, and Lewis E. Staley.

On July 1 the Regional Forest Inspector's office at New Orleans was transferred to Atlanta. Messrs. H. J. Eberly and J. W. K. Holliday and Misses Norma Woody and Edna Howorka reported to the Regional Office July 1. Miss Howorka has been assigned to the ECW Division and Miss Woody and Messrs. Eberly and Holliday joined the personnel of the Division of State and Private Forestry.

The Mississippi nursery on the DeSoto will hereafter be called the Ashe Nursery. On June 24, Acting Chief Rachford approved this name as a tribute to W. W. Ashe.

Seventeen pounds of slash pine seed (*pinus caribaea*) were recently shipped to Dehra Dun, India, from the United States Forest Service Seed Extractory at Olustee, Florida. Shipment was made by parcel post to C. E. Parkinson, Forest Botanist of the British Government Forest Research Institute and College at Dehra Dun, to determine whether the slash pine grown in Florida will thrive in that part of India.

Paul H. Gerrard, Division of State and Private Forestry spent two weeks in Waycross, Georgia and vicinity on Clarke-McNary inspection work, the latter part of June.

B. M. Lufburrow, Division of State and Private Forestry, spent June 17 to 25 in Asheville, North Carolina, where he met State Forester Holmes, and District Forester Biechler for an examination of a proposed State Forest purchase unit in Western North Carolina.

A. W. Hartman spent several days on the Pisgah National Forest the early part of July.

B. M. Graham, Liaison Officer, spent several days visiting the National Park Service Regional Office in Richmond, Virginia the early part of the month.

J. H. Stone, Division of State and Private Forestry, spent the first two weeks of July in North Carolina,

Supervisor Sears of the Sumter National Forest is to be congratulated on a good job in the monthly news letter the SUMTER SENTINEL, which made its first appearance with the July issue. It is a very attractive publication and shows careful thought and planning on the part of somebody.

E. J. Schlatter, formerly of the Division of Lands, has been transferred to the Division of State and Private Forestry.

Miss Elizabeth Mason, formerly with State ECW in the State District Forester's office at Savannah, reported for duty in the Division of State and Private Forestry on July 6.

C. W. Strauss from the Ouachita National Forest is on special detail in the Regional Office.

Junior Forester Lupe Lane has been transferred from the Nantahala to the Sam Houston.

Junior Forester E. N. Cooper has been transferred from the Nantahala to the Pisgah.
